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Search Results -

Terms	Documents
l11 and l22	42

Database: All Databases (USPT + EPAB + JPAB + DWPI + TDBD)

Refine Search: l11 and l22

Search History

DB Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name
ALL	l11 and l22	42	L23
ALL	l18 or l19 or l21	70296	L22
ALL	(sarcoma or carcinoma or lymphoma or myeloma or adenoma or melanoma)[ab]	13041	L21
ALL	($oma)[ab]	19884	L20
ALL	(metasta$)[ab]	7663	L19
ALL	(cancer or malignant or tumor or tumour or leukemia)[ab]	61195	L18
ALL	(cancer or metastas$ or malignant or tumor or tumour or $oma or leukemia)[ab]	75140	L17
ALL	l11 and (cancer or metastas$ or malignant or tumor or tumour or $oma or leukemia)	54	L16
ALL	l11 and (cancer or metastas$ or malignant or tumor or tumour or adenoma or carcinoma or leukemia or lymphoma or myeloma or sarcoma)	48	L15
ALL	l11 and conjugate[ab]	2	L14
ALL	l9 and l10 and l12	1	L13
ALL	(immunotoxin or gelonin or saporin or (diptheria toxin) or dt)[ab]	5886	L12
ALL	l9 and l10	100	L11
ALL	l2[ab]	19641	L10
ALL	l1[ab]	1154	L9

ALL	l7 and conjugate[ti]	31	L8
ALL	l3 and (immunotoxin or gelonin or saporin or (diptheria toxin) or dt)	711	L7
ALL	l4 and l5	28	L6
ALL	l2[ti]	8446	L5
ALL	l1[ti]	626	L4
ALL	l1 and l2	2481	L3
ALL	(cytokine$ or (differentiating factors) or (peptide hormones) or interleukin or interferon or tumor necrosis factor or il or inf or tnf)	332949	L2
ALL	(treatment or therapy) near3 antibod$	5322	L1

Search file BIOSIS

```
=> e mehta,k/au,in

E1            3      MEHTA Z M/AU
E2            3      MEHTA ZIYAH/AU
E3            0 --> MEHTA,K/AU
E4            0      MEHTA,K/IN
E5            1      MEHTAAM J L/AU
E6            1      MEHTAIL MAJID/AU
E7            1      MEHTALA J/AU
E8            1      MEHTALA M/AU
E9           38      MEHTALI M/AU
E10           1      MEHTALI M/IN
E11          20      MEHTALI MAJID/AU
E12           3      MEHTALIA S/AU

=> e (mehta,kapil)/au,in

**** START OF FIELD ****
E3            0 --> (MEHTA,KAPIL)/AU
E4            0      (MEHTA,KAPIL)/IN
E5            1      0 KEEFE S/AU
E6            1      0 NEILL M JR/AU
E7            1      0036 INVESTIGATORS OF THE NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE/AU
E8            1      004 DATRI STUDY GROUP/AU
E9            1      012 STUDY GROUP/AU
E10           1      047 AIDS CLINICAL TRIAL RESEARCH GROUP/AU
E11           1      047 STUDY GROUP AIDS CLIN TRIALS GROUP/AU
E12           1      0AKAKIDA M/AU

=> s (mehta,kapil)/au,in

             33 (MEHTA,KAPIL)/AU
              0 (MEHTA,KAPIL)/IN
L1           33 (MEHTA,KAPIL)/AU,IN

=> d ibib abs tot
```

search for medline

```
=> s treatment or therapy or chemotherapy or immunotherapy

       1140766 TREATMENT
         67787 TREATMENTS
       1169472 TREATMENT
                 (TREATMENT OR TREATMENTS)
       1662170 THERAPY
         20367 THERAPIES
       1667481 THERAPY
                 (THERAPY OR THERAPIES)
         93732 CHEMOTHERAPY
           517 CHEMOTHERAPIES
         93956 CHEMOTHERAPY
                 (CHEMOTHERAPY OR CHEMOTHERAPIES)
         23614 IMMUNOTHERAPY
           309 IMMUNOTHERAPIES
         23785 IMMUNOTHERAPY
                 (IMMUNOTHERAPY OR IMMUNOTHERAPIES)
L1     2266865 TREATMENT OR THERAPY OR CHEMOTHERAPY OR IMMUNOTHERAPY

=> s l1/ti

        415409 TREATMENT/TI
          6015 TREATMENTS/TI
        421262 TREATMENT/TI
                 ((TREATMENT OR TREATMENTS)/TI)
        189728 THERAPY/TI
          2847 THERAPIES/TI
        192484 THERAPY/TI
                 ((THERAPY OR THERAPIES)/TI)
         35236 CHEMOTHERAPY/TI
            61 CHEMOTHERAPIES/TI
         35295 CHEMOTHERAPY/TI
                 ((CHEMOTHERAPY OR CHEMOTHERAPIES)/TI)
          6683 IMMUNOTHERAPY/TI
            29 IMMUNOTHERAPIES/TI
          6710 IMMUNOTHERAPY/TI
                 ((IMMUNOTHERAPY OR IMMUNOTHERAPIES)/TI)
L2      641371 (TREATMENT/TI OR THERAPY/TI OR CHEMOTHERAPY/TI OR
IMMUNOTHERAPY/
               TI)

=> s (monoclonal antibod?) or immunotoxin or target?

        143330 MONOCLONAL
           648 MONOCLONALS
        143385 MONOCLONAL
                 (MONOCLONAL OR MONOCLONALS)
        545395 ANTIBOD?
        100390 MONOCLONAL ANTIBOD?
                 (MONOCLONAL(W)ANTIBOD?)
           977 IMMUNOTOXIN
          2520 IMMUNOTOXINS
          2651 IMMUNOTOXIN
                 (IMMUNOTOXIN OR IMMUNOTOXINS)
        146932 TARGET?
L3      241326 (MONOCLONAL ANTIBOD?) OR IMMUNOTOXIN OR TARGET?
```

75% OF LIMIT FOR TOTAL ANSWERS REACHED

=> s l3/ti

```
         36492 MONOCLONAL/TI
            31 MONOCLONALS/TI
         36521 MONOCLONAL/TI
                 ((MONOCLONAL OR MONOCLONALS)/TI)
        128238 ANTIBOD?/TI
         30456 MONOCLONAL ANTIBOD?/TI
                 ((MONOCLONAL(W)ANTIBOD?)/TI)
           483 IMMUNOTOXIN/TI
           402 IMMUNOTOXINS/TI
           879 IMMUNOTOXIN/TI
                 ((IMMUNOTOXIN OR IMMUNOTOXINS)/TI)
         20941 TARGET?/TI
L4       51766 ((MONOCLONAL ANTIBOD?/TI) OR IMMUNOTOXIN/TI OR TARGET?/TI)
```

=> s (differentiating agents) or cytokines or (peptide hormone) or (tumo? necrosis factor) or TNF or interleukin or Il or interferon or INF

```
         15474 DIFFERENTIATING
        595684 AGENTS
           293 DIFFERENTIATING AGENTS
                 (DIFFERENTIATING(W)AGENTS)
         45247 CYTOKINES
            10 CYTOKINESES
         45257 CYTOKINES
                 (CYTOKINES OR CYTOKINESES)
        210432 PEPTIDE
        130162 PEPTIDES
        281039 PEPTIDE
                 (PEPTIDE OR PEPTIDES)
        166140 HORMONE
        152215 HORMONES
        271726 HORMONE
                 (HORMONE OR HORMONES)
          2903 PEPTIDE HORMONE
                 (PEPTIDE(W)HORMONE)
        554140 TUMO?
        103628 NECROSIS
             1 NECROSISES
        103629 NECROSIS
                 (NECROSIS OR NECROSISES)
        429867 FACTOR
       1267377 FACTORS
       1550491 FACTOR
                 (FACTOR OR FACTORS)
         36152 TUMO? NECROSIS FACTOR
                 (TUMO?(W)NECROSIS(W)FACTOR)
         26841 TNF
            90 TNFS
         26854 TNF
                 (TNF OR TNFS)
         84305 INTERLEUKIN
          4844 INTERLEUKINS
         85843 INTERLEUKIN
                 (INTERLEUKIN OR INTERLEUKINS)
         81180 IL
           829 ILS
         81910 IL
                 (IL OR ILS)
         56071 INTERFERON
         16090 INTERFERONS
         60169 INTERFERON
```

```
                (INTERFERON OR INTERFERONS)
          1225 INF
             5 INFS
          1227 INF
                (INF OR INFS)
L5      189959 (DIFFERENTIATING AGENTS) OR CYTOKINES OR (PEPTIDE HORMONE) OR
               (TUMO? NECROSIS FACTOR) OR TNF OR INTERLEUKIN OR IL OR
INTERFERO
               N OR INF

=> s l5/ti

           2695 DIFFERENTIATING/TI
          45468 AGENTS/TI
             60 DIFFERENTIATING AGENTS/TI
                ((DIFFERENTIATING(W)AGENTS)/TI)
           6565 CYTOKINES/TI
              1 CYTOKINESES/TI
           6566 CYTOKINES/TI
                ((CYTOKINES OR CYTOKINESES)/TI)
          35198 PEPTIDE/TI
          18981 PEPTIDES/TI
          53255 PEPTIDE/TI
                ((PEPTIDE OR PEPTIDES)/TI)
          73324 HORMONE/TI
          19586 HORMONES/TI
          91820 HORMONE/TI
                ((HORMONE OR HORMONES)/TI)
            639 PEPTIDE HORMONE/TI
                ((PEPTIDE(W)HORMONE)/TI)
         192779 TUMO?/TI
          21844 NECROSIS/TI
         131128 FACTOR/TI
          93275 FACTORS/TI
         222949 FACTOR/TI
                ((FACTOR OR FACTORS)/TI)
          10956 TUMO? NECROSIS FACTOR/TI
                ((TUMO?(W)NECROSIS(W)FACTOR)/TI)
           4067 TNF/TI
              3 TNFS/TI
           4069 TNF/TI
                ((TNF OR TNFS)/TI)
          28430 INTERLEUKIN/TI
            426 INTERLEUKINS/TI
          28826 INTERLEUKIN/TI
                ((INTERLEUKIN OR INTERLEUKINS)/TI)
          29480 IL/TI
            365 ILS/TI
          29840 IL/TI
                ((IL OR ILS)/TI)
          26296 INTERFERON/TI
           1855 INTERFERONS/TI
          27989 INTERFERON/TI
                ((INTERFERON OR INTERFERONS)/TI)
            274 INF/TI
L6      100013 ((DIFFERENTIATING AGENTS/TI) OR CYTOKINES/TI OR (PEPTIDE
HORMONE
               /TI) OR (TUMO? NECROSIS FACTOR/TI) OR TNF/TI OR INTERLEUKIN/TI
               OR IL/TI OR INTERFERON/TI OR INF/TI)

=> s l4 and l2 and l6

L7          195 L4 AND L2 AND L6

=> s l4 and l2 and l5
```

L8 422 L4 AN[redacted]2 AND L5

=> d l7 ibib abs 1-195

L16 ANSWER 38 OF 49 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 88184594 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88184594
TITLE: Evaluation of ricin A chain-containing **immunotoxins** directed against **CD19** and **CD22** antigens on normal and malignant human **B-cells** as potential reagents for in vivo therapy [published erratum appears in Cancer Res 1988 Aug 15;48(16):4716].
AUTHOR: Ghetie M A; May R D; Till M; Uhr J W; Ghetie V; Knowles P P; Relf M; Brown A; Wallace P M; Janossy G; et al
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Microbiology, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas 75235.
CONTRACT NUMBER: CA-28149 (NCI)
CA-41081 (NCI)
SOURCE: CANCER RESEARCH, **(1988 May 1)** 48 (9) 2610-7.
Journal code: CNF. ISSN: 0008-5472.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
(CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198807

AB Ricin A chain-containing immunotoxins (IT-As) specific for the human B-cell antigens, CD22 and CD19, were constructed using the monoclonal antibodies, HD6 and HD37, respectively. IT-As were prepared by coupling intact antibodies, F(ab')2, or Fab' fragments to native or chemically deglycosylated ricin A chain. The IT-As were then evaluated for cytotoxicity to normal and neoplastic human B-cells in vitro with the major objective of appraising their suitability for in vivo therapy of human B-cell tumors. The IT-As prepared with both the HD6 and HD37 antibodies were specifically toxic to normal B-cells and to most of the neoplastic B-cell lines tested. However, the IT-As prepared from HD6 were generally more potent than those prepared from HD37. On Daudi cells, to which the two antibodies bound in similar numbers and with similar affinities, IT-As prepared with intact HD6 antibody or its Fab' fragment were 10-fold and 1.5- to 4-fold more potent, respectively, than the corresponding HD37 IT-As. The IT-As constructed from intact HD6 antibody and native or deglycosylated A chain reduced protein synthesis in Daudi cells by 50% at a concentration of 1.2 X 10(-11) M indicating that they were only 5-fold less toxic to the cells than ricin itself. Intact HD37 IT-As produced equivalent inhibition of protein synthesis at 1.5 X 10(-10) M. With both antibodies, IT-As constructed from the Fab' fragments were 10- to 20-fold less potent than their intact antibody counterparts. Different neoplastic B-cell lines varied in sensitivity to the IT-As. In most cases, their sensitivity correlated with the levels of CD19 and CD22 antigens expressed. Neither HD6 nor HD37 IT-As affected the ability of normal human bone marrow cells to form granulocyte-macrophage colony-forming units in soft agar, suggesting that both antigens are absent from these progenitor cells. Examination of sections of frozen human tissues using immunoperoxidase staining procedures indicated that the antibodies did not bind to a panel of normal tissues lacking B-lymphocytes. These results suggest that HD6 and HD37 IT-As are candidates for in vivo therapy in humans with certain B-cell tumors. However, HD6 IT-As are more potent, reduce protein synthesis more completely, and hence appear to be the ITs of choice for treating tumors expressing the CD22 antigen.

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 49 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998014568 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98014568
TITLE: Systemic therapy with 3BIT, a triple combination cocktail of **anti-CD19**, **-CD22**, and -**CD38-saporin immunotoxins**, is curative of human **B-cell lymphoma** in severe combined immunodeficient mice.
AUTHOR: Flavell D J; Noss A; Pulford K A; Ling N; Flavell S U
CORPORATE SOURCE: University Department of Pathology, Southampton General Hospital, Hampshire, United Kingdom.
SOURCE: CANCER RESEARCH, **(1997 Nov 1)** 57 (21) 4824-9.
Journal code: CNF. ISSN: 0008-5472.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199801

AB We demonstrate in these preclinical studies that all severe combined immunodeficient mice injected with the human B-cell **lymphoma** cell line Ramos are cured when treated with a combination of anti-CD19, -CD22, and -CD38-saporin immunotoxins (ITs; termed 3BIT). Each component IT used individually did not cure the majority of animals but did significantly prolong their survival compared with PBS sham-treated controls, although the majority succumbed eventually to disease. The very significant improvement obtained with the three-IT combination 3BIT was not due to an antibody or antibody-plus-IT effect. We postulate that by targeting against these three cell surface molecules, we have effectively ensured delivery of saporin to each **lymphoma** cell with growth potential within the tumor, thus overcoming the problems of heterogeneity of target antigen expression that can limit the therapeutic efficacy of single-IT therapy or even two-IT combination therapy. These "proof of principle" findings have an obvious important bearing on antibody-based therapies for cancer and provide the rationale needed for the design and implementation of clinical trials with such combinations.

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L16 ANSWER 43 OF 49 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:230760 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799529963
TITLE: 3BIT, a triple combination cocktail of **anti-CD19**, -**CD22** and -**CD38-saporin immunotoxins** is curative of human **B-cell lymphoma** in SCID mice.
AUTHOR(S): Flavell, D. (1); Noss, A.; Pulford, K.; Flavell, S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Simon Flavell Leukemia Res. Unit, Univ. Southampton, Southampton UK
SOURCE: Proceedings of the American Association for Cancer Research
Annual Meeting, (1997) Vol. 38, No. 0, pp. 83.
Meeting Info.: Eighty-eighth Annual Meeting of the American
Association for Cancer Research San Diego, California, USA April 12-16, 1997
ISSN: 0197-016X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

L16 ANSWER 11 OF 49 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96041250 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96041250
TITLE: Comparison of the performance of **anti-CD7** and **anti-CD38** bispecific **antibodies** and **immunotoxins** for the delivery of **saporin** to a human **T-cell** acute lymphoblastic **leukemia** cell line.
AUTHOR: Flavell D J; Cooper S; Okayama K; Emery L; Flavell S U
CORPORATE SOURCE: Simon Flavell Leukaemia Research Laboratory, University Department of Pathology, Southampton General Hospital, U.K.
SOURCE: HEMATOLOGICAL ONCOLOGY, **(1995 Jul-Aug)** 13 (4) 185-200.
Journal code: GB2. ISSN: 0278-0232.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199601

AB We have investigated the cytotoxic performance of two different anti-CD7/anti-saporin BsAb's (HB2 x DB7-18 and Q1.1), three anti-CD38/anti-saporin BsAb's (OKT10 x RabSap, OKT10 x DB7-18 and Q4.1) and an anti-CD7 (HB2-Sap) and anti-CD38-saporin (OKT10-Sap) immunotoxin for delivering the ribosome inactivating protein (rip) to the human T-cell acute lymphoblastic **leukemia** cell line HSB-2. In the case of CD7 as target molecule the immunotoxin outperformed both anti-CD7 BsAb's being six times more effective than HB2 x DB7-18 and 98 times more so than Q1.1 at effectively inhibiting protein synthesis in a dose dependent manner. The chemically constructed HB2 x DB7-18 BsAb was more effective at inhibiting protein synthesis and cell growth in target HSB-2 cells in a dose dependent manner than the quadroma produced BsAb Q1.1. Both BsAb demonstrated a prozone effect used at concentrations above 0.1 nM though this was more pronounced for Q1.1 than for HB2 x DB7-18. The prozone effect was partially though not completely reversed by increasing the concentration of saporin in the system. In the case of CD38 as target molecule the anti-CD38 IT OKT10-Sap performed poorly, never actually achieving its IC50. Two BsAb's constructed with monoclonal anti-saporin Fab arms each recognizing a different epitope on the saporin molecule also performed poorly. In contrast the BsAb OKT10 x RabSap constructed with Fab derived from a rabbit polyclonal anti-saporin antiserum performed in a dose dependent manner achieving its IC50 at a concentration of 1.3 nM. This BsAb also exhibited a prozone effect. These results exemplify the importance of cross linking adjacent target molecules on the cell surface in order to achieve effective delivery of saporin to the cell interior.

L16 ANSWER 12 OF 49 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95355155 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95355155
TITLE: Therapy of human **B-cell lymphoma** bearing SCID mice is more effective with **anti-CD19**- and **anti-CD38-saporin immunotoxins** used in combination than with either **immunotoxin** used alone.
AUTHOR: Flavell D J; Boehm D A; Emery L; Noss A; Ramsay A; Flavell S U
CORPORATE SOURCE: Simon Flavell Leukaemia Research Laboratory, Southampton General Hospital, UK.
SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CANCER, **(1995 Jul 28)** 62 (3) 337-44.
Journal code: GQU. ISSN: 0020-7136.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199511

AB The CD19+ CD38+ human Burkitt's **lymphoma** cell line Ramos grows aggressively when injected intravenously (i.v.) into severe combined immunodeficient (SCID) mice, killing 100% of animals within a 33-42 day period with widely disseminated disease. Treatment commencing 7 days after i.v. injection of Ramos cells, with 3 doses of an anti-CD19 immunotoxin (IT; BU12-SAPORIN) or an anti-CD38IT (OKT10-SAPORIN) led to a significant prolongation of survival compared with sham-treated controls; the anti-CD38 IT gave the greatest prolongation of survival, but all treated animals eventually succumbed to disease. When both ITs were used in combination at equivalent dose levels, the therapeutic outcome was significantly improved over that obtained for single IT therapy, with 20% of animals surviving disease-free to 300 days. When anti-CD38 IT was given in combination with anti-CD19 antibody there was no therapeutic improvement over anti-CD38 IT used alone. However, when anti-CD19 IT was given in combination with CD38 antibody, a significant prolongation of survival ensued over that obtained with anti-CD19 IT alone, though this was not as significantly pronounced as that obtained when both ITs were used in combination and was only as good as the survival obtained with OKT10 antibody used alone. CD19 and CD38 are expressed on the surface of the vast majority of B-cell **lymphoma** and common acute lymphoblastic leukaemia cells, and our findings provide a sound rationale for a combination immunotoxin trial in these diseases directed against both these target molecules.